Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1860. VOL. 33, NO. 16.

Interesting and Important Disclosures!

OLD MR. BUCHANAN AND HIS ADMINISTRATION UNMASKED!

Abstract of the Testimony taken before the Committee on Public Expenditures (John B. Haskin, Chairman,) to investigate Corruptions in regard to the Disbursements of the Public Printing Fund.

Forney's Washington correspondent, "Occasional," furnishes his paper, "The Press," with the following, which, owing to the important character of the matter, we give in detail.—Let the People read it, and judge of the corruption of old Mr. Buchanan's Administration. If such shameful waste of the People's money is winked at and encouraged in the business of Public Printing, what is the state of affairs in other, more important, departments of the Government? This, however, can never be learned unless we have a change of Administration, or through Investigating Committees.

The Way in which the Public Printing is Farmed Out.

Cornelius Wendell sworn—Examined by the Chairman:

Question. Were you the printer *de facto* of the last Congress? Answer. I was.

Q. Who was elected printer of that House? A. J. B. Steadman.

Q. You are the printer of the House until you are superseded? A. That is the custom. I hold over until another printer is elected.

Q. He was elected printer of the Thirty-fifth Congress? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Did he ever perform the duties of that office? A. No, sir.

Q. When did you commence performing the duties of printer to the House? A. Immediately on his election.

Q. Will you be kind enough to state, in as concise a manner as possible, the terms upon which you became the printer *de facto*, as between you and Mr. Steadman, the printer elect of the Thirty-fifth Congress? A. I stipulated with him to do the work for sixty-four cents in the dollar.

Q. Sixty-four cents on the dollar? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is, where you received one dollar for certain printing, you got sixty-four cents out of it for doing the work? A. Yes, sir.

Q. by Mr. Fouke. He got thirty-six cents out of the dollar and you the balance? A. Yes, sir. Afterwards that arrangement was set aside and I gave him a stipulated sum and took the chances. He was very anxious for money and I bought him out entirely.

Q., by the Chairman. Your first agreement with him was to do the work for sixty-four cents on the dollar paid him by the House? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And subsequently, be kind enough to state about what time, you bought him out entirely for a stipulated sum. A. He was elected in December, and in May following, I think, I gave him a stipulated sum.

Q. How much was that? A. Thirty-four thousand dollars.

Q. That was the whole bonus you paid him for selling out to you the right of Printer to the House? A. No, sir; subsequently to that about a year, rather than have a row in the House about the matter, I paid him $1,800.—It was a black-mail operation with him; he threatened to resign, and make a muss generally.

Q. Were any other parties interested with him in the profits of the printing on his election. A. Yes, sir; Mr. A. D. Banks, Mr. Washington McLean, Judge Walker, and some two or three others, who held minor interests.

The Profits of the Public Printing, and who Gets Them.

Q. Were you the printer of the 34th Congress? A. I was elected printer of the 34th Congress.

Q. Can you state from recollection the amount of money paid during the 34th Congress for the printing done for the House of Representatives? A. I think it was about $230,000; I am not positive; it was some considerable sum over two hundred thousand dollars.

Q. Can you state from recollection the profit? A. Well, I could not come very near it from the fact I was doing the Senate and executive work, binding and all together, and kept no distinct account of the profit. I should imagine the profit ran near forty-five cents.

Q. Forty-five cents on the dollar? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you state the aggregate amount paid for the printing of the House during the 35th Congress? A. It was a trifle over $200,000; I think about $212.000, if my memory serves me. I have all these figures to a cent.

Q. Can you tell what was the net profit on the work done for the 35th Congress? A. I think it ran in the neighborhood of forty cents; some of the work is not so heavy as some other, because it is not the same style. The price depends upon the style. Therefore we may do one hundred thousand dollars worth of a particular kind of work and make forty cents profit on the dollar, and we may do another kind and make sixty or seventy cents profit on the dollar. The prices are fixed by law, and the established scale is varying.

Q. are you doing the printing for the present House of Representatives? A. Messrs. English & Larcombe are doing the work at my office.

Q. Who is doing the printing for the Senate? A. Mr. Rives.

Q. Who is the printer of the Senate? A. G. W. Bowman.

Q. Do you know the profits received by Mr. Bowman upon the printing done for the Senate? Do you know the profits of the Senate printer?

A. I understand Mr. Rives gives him thirty-three and a third per cent.

Q. He gives that amount to Mr. Bowman?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know the aggregate cost of the Senate printing during the 34th Congress? A. It was about $100,000; I think one hundred and four or one hundred and five thousand dollars; it was a trifle over one hundred thousand.

Q., by Mr. Somes. I want to know what the net profits now are. A. I am informed that Mr. Rives testified before a committee of the Senate that he gave Bowmon thirty-three and a third per cent, of the gross amount, but that he could not make it, and that his object in doing that was to break Wendell down. So I have been told by the reporter of the Senate committee. In speaking of profits gentlemen must bear in mind that it ought to be calculated upon the aggregate amount of work done. For instance, give me the Senate, House, and executive printing and binding, and, with the facilties I have for doing the work, I should say the profits would range about fifty cents on the dollar, all around—less interest on investment, perhaps.

Q. Do you recollect the aggregate amount paid for printing post office blanks during the 35th Congress? A. I think it averaged about $40,000 per year.

Q. Do you know the profit on that to the person who was paid by the Government for doing the work? A. One half, sir.

Q. Do you know what their several interests were? A. I understood that Mr. Banks interest was one half, Mr. McLean's one-third, and Judge Walker, I think, informed me that he had a quarter interest.

Q. Had Mr. Steadman, at the time of his election, any facilties here in Washington for doing the work which the public printer would be compelled to do? A. None whatever.

Mr. Clopton. I would like to ask Mr. Wendell what per cent would be a reasonable profit on the cost of the House printing. I take it at what you have said about the House printing is applicable to the Senate printing? A. Yes, sir. Take the average all through—Senate, House and executive—and the work costs about fifty cents on the dollar. As an evidence of that, I did the work, I think for two years, for fifty cents on the dollar, and made money by it. I took it, I think, from the estate of General Armstrong, who died while he was printer.—That was the House printing alone. I had facilities then, for I was doing the Senate printing as manager for Tucker, and took the work from the Armstrong estate and from Judge Nicholson, who succeeded Gen. Armstrong.

The President, the Printing Plunder, and his Organ.

Q., by the chairman. Was there any condition affixed to your doing the work of the 35th Congress, by which you were to own and conduct the Government organ, *The Constitution*? A. No, sir.

Q. That was a voluntary enterprise? A. Yes, sir. The editor of the organ is generally supposed to command the patronage of the President. There is a good deal of this work at the disposal of the President—say an aggregate of one hundred thousand dollars per year, more or less.

Q. At the disposal of the President? A. Yes, sir. That patronage the organ has commanded for years, it being impossible to keep a paper up here without Government support.

Q. Is this one hundred thousand dollars worth of patronage you speak of at the disposal of the President personally? A. The law provides that it shall be under the control of the heads of the departments; but if the President signifies to his Cabinet that he would be pleased to see A, B, or C get it, as a matter of course they will obey his wishes. It has been a matter of custom for the President to dispose of it. Mr. Buchanan has done it and his predecessor, Mr. Pierce, did it. I never had any intercourse with the Cabinet in the matter; my intercourse has been direct with Mr. Buchanan, and was so with Mr. Pierce.

Q. You say the aggregate amount paid for the executive printing per year is $100,000? A. from $85,000 to 110,000. I think it will average $100,000.

Q. Do the profits on that printing average fifty cents on the dollar? A. A portion of it averages much more; but the average on the whole of it is about sixty five cents on the dollar.

Q. Was there ever any understanding with you while you had that printing that a portion of the profits should be used towards sustaining the organ? A. Yes, sir; it was given for the purpose of sustaining the organ.

Q. Was there ever any understanding between you and the president as to what portion of the profits should go towards sustaining the Government organ? A. No, sir; I cannot say there was a direct understanding I understood it, and I suppose he did.

Q. There was no distinct sum fixed upon out of the profits? A. No, sir. The understanding was that the paper should go on.

Q. And that that patronage should support it? A. Yes, sir. I never had anything to say about editing it.

The President Changes His Editors Often.

Q. Who was your editor? A. Mr. Appleton, Mr. Wm. A. Harris, Mr. Simeon Johnson, and Mr. R. W. Hughes. They were changed often.

Judge Black and Assistant Secretary of State, Appleton; write for the "Organ."

Q. I ask whether you can state, from your own knowledge, that any of the heads of the executive departments wrote editorials that were published in the *Union*?

A. My impression is, I may say, Judge Black wrote for it. I think he wrote several articles, but I do not know positively that any other member of the Cabinet did. That's my impression. I could not swear positively, never having taken manuscript from them. Mr. Appleton contributed as editor after he went into the State Department.

Q. Were his articles on general politics?—A. On general politics.

General George Washington Bowman on the Stand—He draws a fine distinction between a Sub-Contractor and a Foreman.

George W. Bowman, sworn. Examined by the Chairman.

B. Where do you reside, and what is your occupation? A. I reside in this city, on H street, between Tenth and Eleventh. I am editor and proprietor of the Constitution, and printer to the Senate.

Q. How long have you been printer to the Senate? A. Since the 17th of January. I think that was the day on which I was elected. The 17th of January of the present year.

Q. How long have you been the editor and proprietor of the "Constitution?" A. Since the 11th of April last.

Q. Do you perform the public printing yourself, or have you contracted it out. A. I perform the public printing just in the way a man would who was a printer, and undertook to discharge or oversee everything pertaining to the public printing. I employ Mr. Rives to execute the work for me, for which I pay him at the rate of 66⅔ cents on the dollar of all printing that shall be executed and passed by the Superintendent of Public Printing.

Q. How much money have you invested as Senate printer to execute the work required of you? A. what money have I invested? I have Mr. Rives; as I stated in the beginning, employed to execute the work for me mechanically.

Q. Have you invested any money? Does he not do all the work. Has he not all the materials? A. Yes sir; he does the whole work.

Q. He owns the presses, materials, and everything with which the work is done? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you made any investment for the purchase of presses? A. No, sir.

Q., by Mr. Hindman. The presses are your investment for the present, being in your employ? A. Yes, sir; and I have the control of the office just as much as if it belonged to me, for the execution of the work I have to do.

Q., by Mr. Somes, Mr. Rives is a sub-contractor under you? A. No, sir; he is simply employed as a foreman by me.

Q. I understand you to say that he did the work for you for sixty-six and two third cents on the dollar? A. He is employed by me as my foreman, just as I employ a foreman in the Constitution office, to superintend the composition, read the proofs, make up the forms and attend to the busines of the office. I give it all the personal attention required.

Q., by the Chairman. Where is this public printing done, which you were elected to do? A. In Mr. Rives, office, the Globe office, on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Q. Who owns the building in which it is done? A. I presume Mr. Rives does, I have never inquired.

Q. Who owns the type used in the composition, and the presses? A. Mr. Rives.

Q. Who purchases the paper? A. The Government, the printer has nothing whatever to do with the purchase of the paper.

Q. Who employs the hands who set the type and work the presses? A. Mr. Rives, as my foreman, simply as my foreman.

Q. Have you invested a dollar in this concern of Mr. Rives, where the printing is done, which you were elected by the Senate to do? A. I have employed Mr. Rives as my foreman, and he furnished the office and the material.

General Bowman Dodges.

Q. are the profits of the Senate printing, or any part of those profits, appropriated toward sustaining the newspaper known as The Constitution, or any other newspaper?

Mr. Hindman, I object—

The witness interrupting. By my election as Senate printer, there was no appropriation made in any way to the support of any newspaper out of the profits thereof.

History of the Post Office Blank Printing.

Q. You have said that you printed the post office blanks for a number of years? A. Yes, sir; for about fifteen years.

Q. Did you derive your contract from the public printer? A. No sir; for eight years I was a contractor with the Department.

Q. You say that you were for eight years a contractor with the Post Office Department? A. Yes, sir; as the lowest bidder under the contract system.

Q. When did those eight years expire? A. I think in 1852 or 1853.

Q. From that time did you do the work as a sub-contractor? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Under whom? A. I executed the work for the public printer under a sub-contract.

Q. For for the public printer? A. Yes sir; and also as a sub-contractor under Mr. Wendell.

Q. You did the work under Mr. Wendell? A. Yes, sir; I was sub-contractor under Mr. Wendell.

Q. at what rates? A. My first acquaintance was at the rate of fifty-five cents and executed the work for forty-five cents on the dollar, paid by the Government.

Q. Do you remember what is the aggregate annual cost to the Government for the printing of the post office blanks? A. From $40,000 to $45,000.

Q. A year? A. Yes, sir.

The President and the Printing Plunder.

Cornelius Wendell recalled:

Q. Has the President been in the habit of dispensing this Post Office printing? A. It was done by contract until 1856. I think then the contract expired, and it reverted to the printer of Congress. Judge Nicholson was then printer and editor of the organ, and it reverted to him.

Q. That was in 1856? A. I think it was in 1856.

Q. From 1856 who exercised the control over the giving out of the Post Office blank printing? A. The President and Postmaster General. In December succeeding Mr. Buchanan's coming into power, he gave it to Mr. Rice for a time.

Q. Did you sub-contract it for Mr. Rice?—A. Yes, sir, that was the understanding that I should continue to do the work as heretofore, and have the control of it, Rice receiving, I think, forty-three cents in the dollar.

Q. Was there any understanding when this work was given to Rice that any newspaper was to be supported out of it? A. It was understood that it was for the support of the *Pennsylvanian;* such was the understanding.

Q. The understanding between whom? A. The understanding between the President and the Postmaster General.

Q., by Mr. Hindman. How did you know that? A. From conversation I held with them. I insisted upon having more of the profits of the printing to support *The Union*, as it was one of those rather unprofitable pecuniary organs, and Mr. Rice was very clamorous to have a share for the *Pennsylvanian*, and we finally settled on forty three cents on the dollar. I then made a contract with Mr. Crowell, who did the work for me for forty five or fifty cents on the dollar. He did it a portion of the time for forty five cents, and a portion of the time for fifty cents. I had also the executive binding, which Rice thought ought to satisfy me, but the profits on that were not so great, and the expenses of "The Union" being very large, I insisted that I should have all the profits of the post office blank printing. I could not keep it, however.

Q. by the Chairman. You stated that $20,000 were to be allowed out of the profits of the executive printing towards supporting the organ under General Bowman? A. When I parted with it in March last I found that, paying Rice and Severns, I could not sustain "The Union" from the profits of the executive work, and I therefore proposed to give it to any party that might be designated by the President.

Q. Who did you make this proposition to?—A. To the President; and to pay $10,000 per annum was my first proposition. Pending that proposition Mr. Baker, the collector of Philadelphia, came down to procure aid for the "Pennsylvanian," and finally I had to accede to giving $20,000 per annum, $10,000 per annum of which Mr. Baker obtained for the "Pennsylvanian." I have been informed that $10,000 of the $50,000 was for the "Pennsylvanian," but my obligation is with Mr. Bowman for $20,000. That obligation existed, and still exists, and there has been no action had in relation to it, owing to Mr. Bowman's refusal to carry out his part of the engagement, which was that I was to do the Senate printing in case he was elected printer to the Senate. I paid Mr. Bowman $5,000 in advance when he took "The Union," and the balance I secured to him by giving him orders on the post office work, which he could not draw, having no orders on it.

Q. You paid him $5,000 when he took the paper? A. when he took "The Union," I gave him that amount as a capital to start with.

Q. Did you pay him any more on account of the $20,000? A. I gave him orders on the Post Office Department in pursuance of an accound he rendered me of what was due him, which orders I subsequently countermanded, on account of his not carrying out his engagement.

Q. What did those orders amount to? A. If my memory serves me, I gave him orders to the amount of $8,000 or $10,000.

Q. Has he not received payment at the Post Office Department of those orders? A. I believe not, yet I do not know.

Q. Was it understood when you transferred "The Union" to Mr. Bowman that $20,000 should be diverted out of the proceeds of the post office printing by you to its support? A. Yes, sir; that was the understanding.

Q. Between whom? A. The paper was drawn up by Judge Black. It was between Mr. Bowman and myself, we being put forward as the active men.

Q. Was the President consulted in relation to it at any time? A. I first addressed a note to the President—to Judge Nicholson who was my friend in the case, for the President, and he took it up to him. In that note I stated that it was rather onerous to me to be obliged to support "The Union," and what I desired to do. I suggested that Mr. Macdonald, formerly a member of Congress from Maine, should take the paper and become its editor. He was a competent man, I supposed; but in the course of two or three weeks Bowman's name was mentioned, and I assented to it. We met at the Attorney General's office, and Judge Black drew up the papers between us, which consisted in my conveying "The Union" to him.

Q. To Mr. Bowman? A. Yes, sir, to Bowman; with a stipulation to pay the money also. There was a letter addressed in the duplicate to Judge Black and Judge Nicholson, selecting them as the umpires in case any difficulty should arise between us. The difficulty having arisen, I have tried to have it settled by the umpires, but Bowman invariably declines. He found he could make a better thing of it, I suppose, by engaging Mr. Rives; and when he was elected Senate printer he repudiated all our agreements, for which I have commenced a lawsuit, it being, as I am advised by my counsel, the only remedy I have in the premises.

Q. How much of a losing concern is this Government organ per annum, in your judgment? A. If my memory serves me, it cost me, when it was under my management, $19,000 over and above its receipts.

Q., by Mr. Palmer. Did it cost you that amount per annum? A. Yes, sir; I think it cost me about that last year. Bowman told me that he thought it would cost him about $12,000 with his management. He being a close manager, cut down where I was disposed to be liberal. I paid pretty well for the services of those employed about the paper. I did not quarrel with the editors about the amount they should receive, but paid them a liberal salary. The editors were generally designated by the President.

Q. The editors of "The Union" were designated by the President whilst you had the management of the paper? A. Yes, sir; whilst I was the owner of it.

Q. Were any of these editors in the employ of the Government? A. Not when they were appointed editors; Mr. Appleton was afterwards appointed Assistant Secretary of State, and Mr. Harris elected State printer.

Q. You have spoken of your liberality; be kind enough to state whether, out of the profits of the public printing, you contributed, in 1858, certain sums to secure the election of members of Congress in different districts in Pennsylvania. If so, in what districts? A. I spent a good deal of money in politics, but with all deference to the committee, I must decline to answer in what districts.

Jehu Glancy Jones gets a share of the Plunder.

Q. Did you make any contributions towards the election to Congress of J. Glancy Jones in 1858? A. A similar question was propounded to me by the Senate Committee, which I respectfully begged leave to decline answering. I answered that I had for years contributed to the sustenance of the party; that I had always been an enthusiastic party man, and still was, and that probably I should contribute more in the coming campaign if I had it. I stated that I had expended money in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and divers other States, and I had given to districts represented at that time on the floor by personal and political friends. I now state that I did contribute in eight or ten districts, I cannot call to mind the exact number, in Pennsylvania, during the last campaign, in sums varying from $250 to $2,500 in the different districts which it was supposed a little material aid would carry for us. I did, among others, contribute to the Berks county district, represented then by the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, and to divers and sundry others. I think in my other testimony I mentioned the names of the gentlemen who represented those districts then, but who, unfortunately, do not represent them now.

Q. Did you contribute in Landy's district? A. I contributed in his district among others. The specific ground upon which I refused to answer this question before was, that I protested against an inquiry into what I had done with funds of my own, and with specified places. I have no objection to say that I contributed more or less in the different districts, as my check book shows, in sums varying from $250 to $2.250. I know there was one district very hard to carry, but we did save it.

Q whose district was that? A. We saved the Florence district from the wreck. I beg the committee will excuse me from going into details. This money was contributed for strictly party purposes.

Q. by Mr. Hindman. Did you use any money to aid in securing the election of any member of Congress in any Southern State?—A. Never. I believe you do not indulge in the expensive luxury. I have offered to do it, but my offers have been indignantly refused.

Q. by the chairman. If you had not been in the receipt of the proceeds of the public printing, would you have contributed money as you say you have done in the various Congressional districts? A. I would not have been able to contribute so much. It was the profit I made out of the public printing that enabled me to contribute these amounts of money. The fact that I was in a public position known to be remunerative, induced frequent calls upon me, to which I responded.

Q. by Mr. Somes. I wish to know whether or not there was an implied or expressed understanding between you and any executive officer of the Government that you should make these contributions out of the proceeds of the printing for political purpose? A. No, sir; none, except as to the contributions I made towards the support of certain newspapers which the President saw fit to assign to me to support.

Q., by the chairman. Did any of these Congressional candidates make demands upon you? A. Not demands; they made humble requests.

Q. Did J. Glancy Jones request you to assist towards his election? A. Well, yes, sir.—In the course of a conversation he asked me to contribute something to it, and I remember telling him there was no necessity of spending money in his district, as it was safe anyhow.—We found, however, that it was rather unsafe when the votes came in.

Examined by Mr. Hindman:

Q. Was there, or was there not, propounded to you before the Senate investigating committee, inquiring into this subject, a question of this purport: "Whether the President of the United States and yourself had any correspondence in regard to the use of money in the elections in any State?" and if so, what was your response upon the subject? A. There was a question of that kind.

Q. State what your answer was. A. The answer I intended to convey was this, that pending the Congressional election of 1858, I suggested to him the suspension of the payment of this monthly stipend to the *Pennsylvanian* and *Argus*, and the appropriation of that money to party purposes, to be used in different localities. It was my own suggestion to him that, in my judgement, the money was uselessly expended in keeping up effete papers, and that it could be used to better advantage in getting out voters, circulating documents, &c. I told him that I thought it would be better for the party to apply it in that way, and that I would take the responsibility of doing it. I assumed the responsibility and did it, he not dissenting from that course; but there was no specific direction from the President to me to do it. It is justice to him to state that he had authorized the payment of certain moneys, at certain rates per annum, out of the profits of the printing, to the Pennsylvanian and to the Argus, and that when this election occurred, I, acting upon the belief I have already stated took the responsibility of making this suggestion and carrying it out. So that the sin or blame of stopping what I always deemed an unjust tax upon me, as the mechanic performing the work, and of directing the money to other purposes, if it was a sin, rests upon me alone.

Q., by the chairman. Did the President agree to your suggestion? A. He did not dissent from it.

H. You made the statement you have just given us to? A. I did.

Q. Were your relations with him of a very intimate character during your connection with the Government organ as its owner? A. Yes, sir.

R. Were you in the habit of seeing him frequently? A. Very frequently.

Q. How frequently? A. Really I cannot say.

Q. How many times a week? A. I averaged two or three times a week—some weeks more, and some weeks less.

THE DIVISION OF PARTIES.—In 1790, at the Presidential election between the Democracy who supported Thomas Jefferson, and the Federalists who voted for John Adams, the latter got every electoral vote in New England. Again, in 1800, at the Presidential election—the same candidates in the field—Mr. Adams received the unanimous electoral vote of New England. The whole North voted for Adams on both occasions, save parts of Pennsylvania and New York. The South was nearly or quite unanimous for Jefferson.

In 1808 and 1812, when James Madison was running for President on the Democratic ticket, every New England State voted against him, save Vermont. All the Southern States voted for him, save Delaware.

In 1828 all New England went for John Quincy Adams, except one electoral vote in Maine. General Andrew Jackson was beaten in every Eastern State. The South went almost unanimously for Jackson.

After all the mutilations of politics and of time, the divisions of party are, geographically, about as they were in 1790 and 1800.

THE SPEAKER'S PAGE.—At present the main stay of Speaker Pennington is the young page who stands upon his right, a youth of fine appearance and something near eighteen years of age. This Page was first appointed to office by Speaker Boyd, and has ever since continued to discharge the duties of "Page to the Speaker," among which is now reckoned the duty of prompting the Speaker in the discharge of his official duties. He stands near the Speaker, and directs him in an under tone how to put every motion, and how to decide points of order as they arise. "Thaddeus" is known to all the politicians of the country as the most remarkable parliamentarian of his age, living.—With the constructions of the rules of order he is perfectly familiar, and every precedent he has at his finger's ends.

COST OF THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—It is proposed to carry persons from Boston to the Charleston Convention, by sea, for $100 each, for the round trip, including board. If we take this as the average expense of those who will go to Charleston on this occasion, and estimate the number at ten thousand; which is much below the estimates of most of our cotemporaries, it will be seen that this gathering of the unclean Democracy will costs a *million of dollars*. It is probable, however, that the money will go into more honest and more prudent hands, even supposing that a portion of it does come out of the Treasury of the United States.

"AND STILL THEY COME."—Nebraska Territory has elected 40 Republicans to 12 Democratic members of her constitutional convention. This is the most extraordinary victory which the Republican party have ever yet achieved. The National Administration have always heretofore been able to control the politics of the Territories, through the land offices, but Nebraska is stoutly in rebellion.—She prefers free labor, and loudly protests against degrading white laborers to the level of slaves. She asks, and will have, "free men" for her "free soil."

NOT AFRAID OF AN "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."—A friend, who was present, informs us that at Louisville, Georgia, last Tuesday, negroes brought higher prices than ever before known. Old men brought $1,000, young men and boys $1,500 to $1,600, and *young women without children* $1,900 to $2,000 and upwards—all field hands. The terms were notes with interest from date—equivalent to cash.—The people in Jefferson, we judge, have very little dread of John Brown.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

The "glorious uncertainty of the law" was hardly ever better illustrated than by the Carstang-Shaw case. The first jury gave her $100,000 damages, and the next jury gives her none!

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, April 20, 1860.

FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860,

HON. SIMON CAMERON,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

FOR GOVERNOR:

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

REMOVAL.

The office of the "Bedford Inquirer," has been removed to the brick building, one door south of our former office, immediately opposite the Mengel House, and formerly occupied by Charles McDowell, Esq., dec'd, and known as the "Bee Hive Printing Office."

PAY UP!

As very few of our subscribers have heeded our former duns, we hope now, all who owe us will bring, or send the money, or parts of it, or at least let us hear from them, by Court Week.

PEOPLE'S MEETING.

A mass meeting of the People's Party of Bedford County, will be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on the evening of Tuesday, the first day of May, next, being the Tuesday evening of Court week, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of the Hon. Andrew G Curtin.

Several addresses may be expected.

By order of the County Committee.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Chairman.

April 20, 1860.

The Bedford Post Office.

ANOTHER REMOVAL!

Mr. John A. Mowry, P. M., has again removed the office. This time from Manspeaker & Shafer's store, to the hardware store of Wm. Hartley. For the past few years, the Post Office has been removed so often, that the people hardly become acquainted with its location, till it is changed again. For the accommodation of our friend Mowry, and also for the convenience of the people of this neighborhood, we would suggest that the P. M. should procure one of the large travelling Daguerrean Wagons—he might get a second hand one at a cheap rate—then he could, for a short time, have the wagon in the centre of the town, then in each end, again in the back streets, then in the Dutch Corner, at the Mills, in Shover's Valley, Red Bank, &c., &c., &c. The plan might be made, also, to answer a double purpose; he could hire an artist, and take likenesses, landscapes, and the like.—We have no doubt all would be accommodated, satisfied, and well pleased; at least the novelty would be charming.

We do not believe Madam Rumor, when she says that Mr. Wm. Hartley was very anxious to have the office in his store, and that for fear he would desert his new love, a secret conclave of the faithful decided that Mr. Mowry should remove it there; of course not. Neither do we believe the other rumor, that Mr. Hartley is anxious for the succession, (the Democracy in this place having decided on the one term principle in this office,) and that in consequence of his new and exalted position, as a Deputy, as well as having the office in his store, it would give him the "inside track." Of course these rumors are not true. If they are, all we would say in conclusion to him, is, that the matter of the succession will be disposed of by the People's Party, as its star can be seen rising in such magnitude, that he who is not blind can see.

A friend at our elbow just remarks, that one of the electioneering promises of Mr. Mowry, for the office, that he would bring it to the centre of the town, has not been fulfilled, but that he is even now taking it further away. A good room could be procured at a fair rent, in an eligible location, but then the rent must be saved, on the principle of all profit and no expense.

FUNNY.—To see the Bedford Gazette, rejoice over an American victory! In Rhode Island the Locofoco party was so weak and had so little chance of successt,hat they nominated no candidate for Governor, but voted for the American candidate; and now crow over his election! We presume that that paper would have also crowed last winter, had the Know-Nothing candidate for Speaker, Smith of North Carolina, for whom its party voted, been elected. But as our friend Meyers was a Know-Nothing, in the palmy days of that party, we presume the old leaven in him yet makes him rejoice at a Know-Nothing triumph.

The Poor House bill passed the Legislature in a different shape, from that which we published some time since. When we procure a copy, we shall publish it, and we may have something to say on the subject.

THE TARIFF.

The last Gazette has an article on the subject of the Tariff. It blames our Senators—for what? Why, the opposition being in a large majority in the last Legislature got up, and passed, some strong Tariff resolutions, whilst the Locofocos, offered resolutions to suit themselves, as an amendment. The amendment was voted down, and the resolutions passed—the Locofocos voting against them—and the opposition for them. That paper also trys to make capital for H. D. Foster, for Governor, claiming him as a Tariff man. If Henry D. Foster had the power to pass a Tariff might he not do as Geo. M. Dallas, did, in 1846? Dallas was pledged to the Tariff of 1842, yet by his casting vote, he defeated that Act, and passed the British Free Trade Tariff of 1846. No locofoco is to be trusted on this matter, and especially when we have a good life-long Tariff man, like Andrew G. Curtin, against them. It charges that the House of Representatives at Washington, has not yet passed a Tariff. The opposition are doing all they can to pass a law through the House, which will no doubt be done, but that it will be killed in the Locofoco Senate we have no doubt.

On the first test vote in the House the result was as follows, which we particularly commend to the Gazette.

FOR A NEW TARIFF.

Republicans,	84
South Americans,	12
Anti-Lecompton Democrats,	5
Old Line Whig,	1
Regular Democrats,	3
Total,	105

AGAINST A NEW TARIFF.

Regular Democrats,	64
South Americans,	4
Republican,	1
Total,	69

JUDGE DOUGLAS.

The Gazette last week publishes a long speech of Judge Douglas, and asks us to copy it. We prefer giving our readers something with more truth and less misrepresentation in in it. But how comes it that the Gazette is *now* publishing the speeches of Douglas, the leader of squatter sovereignty, when only a few weeks ago the same paper was full of Judge Black's letters, showing that Douglas had deserted the democratic faith, and that squatter sovereignty was a heresy and a humbug? It seems that the Buchanan and Black wing of the Democracy is about to be deserted, even by the editor of the Gazette; and that the ex-Whig and ex-Know Nothing is about to be also an ex-democrat, by departing from the true faith as expounded by this great Buchanan administration.

It now looks very much as if Douglas would be nominated for President by the Charleston Convention, and should this be so, we will promise the Gazette to publish more than enough of his speeches, or extracts from them, and his votes too, and especially on the subject of anti-protectlon and free trade, as to which he has the very record we want to ensure his defeat in Pennsylvania and every other State favorable to the protection of free labor.

Our ex-Know Nothing, ex-Republican, and ex-Whig friend of the Gazette, denies in his last paper that the People's party carried the County at the late spring elections. This is as we expected. That paper points out a mistake of ours in regard to Napier, where we said that our Judge was elected by about 4.—We should have said that for Justice of the Peace, we elected Mr. Hull, one of our party, by about a dozen, over Mr. Gump, their candidate for Legislature last fall. Is this a "base slander" on the Democrats of old Napier?—In our article, week before last, we stated that our Judge was elected in Snake Spring Tp., by about 2; he had 11 majority, whilst the Gazette claims 23 majority there—only a slight difference of 34 in this one Township! Our majority was fully one hundred, if not more, in the County.

The Gazette of last week still refuses to make the *amende* honorable in regard to Esq. Oldham peddling Helper books last Court week. Yet he knows the 'Squire was not in town, and never saw one. In his letter to us a few weeks ago, the 'Squire says that "there was a note addressed to the editor informing him that he was mistaken in the matter, and asking him to correct his error." The Gazette then reiterated the lie. Perhaps the editor and his informant, in relation to the two men selling Helper, were only seeing "double" that week.

FULTON COUNTY.—We notice in the last Fulton *Republican* that the People's Committee of that county met on Wednesday, the 4th inst., and selected Hon. Mark Dickson, Samuel Lyon, Esq., and Hon. David Mann as Congressional Conferees, to meet the Conferees of the other counties of the district at such time and place as may hereafter be specified. Dr. S. E. Duffield was declared the choice of that county for Congress.

CORRUPTION.

Read the evidence on the outside of our paper in relation to the public printing. The witnesses are all Locofocos, and they show an awful state of corruption in that party. To prevent the like in the future, the people should put different men in power. Will our friend of the Gazette publish this evidence, so that his friends may see the light?

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, Esq., was in town the other day. He looks well, and returns to his home with the good wishes of his constituents. Messrs. Williams and Walker, the late members of the House from this District, were faithful and attentive to the interests of the people.

STRAWBERRIES.—See the advertisement of Mr. Thomas M. Lynch, in another column.—He has rare strawberries at his nursery, as well as choice fruit trees.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Pryor and Potter Quarrel.

PRYOR DECLINES TO FIGHT—THE AFFAIR TERMINATED.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 13, 1860.

Mr. Potter has returned to the House, and was warmly welcomed. The main facts of the affair with Mr. Pryor are understood to be as follows: On Wednesday, Mr. Hindman delivered a note, inviting him out of the District, saying that his answer would be received by Mr. Keitt, as he was going away. Mr. Potter replied, that as the same liability attached to him under the Constitution of Wisconsin here, as elsewhere, he would receive any communication here, and referred to his friend, Col. Lander.

At 3 o'clock yesterday a note was received through Mr. Chisman, on behalf of Mr. Pryor, asking whether Mr. Potter would accept a challenge here. Mr. Potter replied, that after his previous note he did not see any necessity for such inquiry, and that he would answer when a message was received. At 8 o'clock last night a challenge was sent, and accepted at 11½ o'clock.

In accepting, Mr. Potter wrote Mr. Lander saying he did not see any ground for a hostile quarrel on so trival a cause, and he deprecated dueling; but as there was an evident purpose to pursue him to that extremity he accepted, with the bowie-knife for the weapon. Mr. Lander stated this fact to Messrs. Keitt and Chisman, when the acceptance was delivered.

Mr. Chisman objected to arranging a meeting with such weapons without consulting his principal. At 3½ o'clock this morning he addressed Mr. Lander, stating that he positively declined a meeting on his own responsibility, as the weapon was savage and barbarous, and he closed the correspondence.

Mr. Lander, without consulting Mr. Potter, addressed a note to Mr. Chisman, stating that as the weapon seemed to be the cause of the difficulty, he would meet Mr. Pryor with any one he might choose. This invitation was refused on the ground that he had no cause of quarrel with Mr. Lander, and there the matter terminated.

When Mr. Potter consented to accept Mr. Pryor's challenge last night, he delivered to his friend, Col. Lander, a private letter, which, probably, had been prepared in expectation of such a contingency. It recapitulated somewhat the alleged cause of quarrel, and stated that he regarded the cause of free speech as imperiled in his person, and was determined to vindicate, to the last extremity, his own personal rights, as well as those of his constituents. Such is the substance of his note, which may or may not be published. He and his friends regarded this whole difficulty as furnishing evidence of the settled purpose either to intimidate him into submission or to compel a resort exposing his life to unequal chances.—Hence, while condemning the practice of dueling, he felt there was no alternative but to meet the necessity in the manner proposed.

One extraordinary feature about this affair is that the usual request for an explanation of the language excepted to was not made, thus preluding any possibility of accommodation.—All candid men admit there was no good ground for a combat, under the code, because the case was one which discreet friends would have required to be adjusted. Mr. Pryor's only message was a direct challenge, which ought never to have been borne for such an offense, even with his construction of it.

The refusal to accept Col. Lander's voluntary cartel occasions much comment. He regarded the rejection of Mr. Potter's terms, and the language accompanying it, a reflection upon his principal, and acting upon the precedent in the Graves and Cilley case, substituted himself.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 13, 1860.

The following is believed to be a correct statement of the Pryor and Potter affair up to noon to day: Immediately after the occurrence in the House, Mr. Pryor dispatched, through Mr. Hindman of Arkansas, a note to Mr. Potter, asking him to leave the district to receive a written communication.

Mr. Potter replied that as Mr. Pryor's note contemplated avoiding the anti-duelling penalties in the District, and that as his (Potter's) disqualification was contained in the Constitution of Wisconsin, he could not leave the District. On this Mr. Chiseman, a substitute for Mr. Hindman, who was obliged to leave for Arkansas, handed Mr. Potter a peremptory challenge from Mr. Pryor, dating his note Virginia.

Col. Lander, who had been designated by Mr. Potter as his friend, handed, after a lapse of twelve hours, a note to Mr. Chiseman, accepting the challenge, and naming common bowie knives as the weapons, and to fight in open air with two friends, each armed with Colt's pistols.

Mr. Chiseman protests against this form of weapon as absurd, barbarous and vulgar, and offers to construe the code in the most liberal way, provided other arms are suggested.

Mr. Potter authorized Mr. Lander to decline any other terms, and Mr. Lander offers to substitute himself for Mr. Potter, with other weapons, to both of which propositions, without consulting Mr. Pryor, Mr. Cheeseman replies, that the first is vulgar and inadmissable, and that, while appreciating Mr. Lander's zeal for his friend they have no cause of quarrel with him, and consequently no demand to make on him. Mr. Pryor is still in Virginia, and has not yet heard of the action of his second in the matter. The latter is believed to have acted after consultation with Messrs. Miles, Keitt, Mason and Hammond.

Mr. Potter came into the House at 1½ o'clock, and was greeted by a number of his friends, with whom he retired to a cloak room.

The above is based on information obtained in Democratic circles.

The following in relation to the same correspondence is the version in Republican quarters:

It is understood that after Mr. Potter replied to Mr. Pryor's first note that he would receive any message that might be sent him in the District, Mr. Pryor asked him if he would accept a challenge, to which Mr. Potter replied that he would inform him whenever a challenge reached him. Mr. Pryor then sent him a challenge, to which Mr. Potter replied, referring him to Col. Lander to make the necessary arrangements.

These terms, as proposed by Col. Lander to Mr. T. P. Chisman, were, that Mr. Potter, though disclaiming allegiance to the code, would fight Mr. Pryor in any place, in doors or out, in the District, with bowie knives.—This was declined, on the ground that the weapons were barbarous and inhuman, and not used among gentlemen.

To this Col. Lander replied that Mr. Potter detested the whole system of dueling as barbarous and unchristian, but being called to account for the exercise of free speech on the floor of the House, he consented, not being accustomed to the usual weapons of the duelist, to meet him in a way that would place them on equal terms, and to name the time, place, and weapons. But, as the weapons named by Mr. Potter were objected to, Col. Col. Lander, without Mr. Potter's knowledge, tendered himself to Mr. Pryor without restriction, which was also declined on the ground that he had no quarrel with Col. Lander.

The correspondence between the friends of Mr. Potter and Mr. Pryor did not close till this morning. It cannot be published until Mr. Chisman, who was Mr. Pryor's principal friend, can be seen and his consent obtained.

From the New York Tribune.

The Oil Wells of Western Pennsylvania.

HOLLAND, Venango Co., Pa., March 7, 1860.

The mineral oil of this region was known to the Indians by the name of Seneca Oil, and was used by them for medicinal purposes. In searching for this oil, there have been many pits found which have evidently been used for gathering it, but left purposely concealed, and supposed to have been worked by the early French settlers. Its existence has been known since the first settlement of the country, but was considered nearly worthless until a few years since. An analysis proved that by rectifying, it subserved an excellent purpose, both as a lubricator and illuminator, since which time the demand has exceeded the supply.

The oil was only gathered where it rose spontaneously, on Oil Creek, and along the banks of the Alleghany, where during the heat of Summer it rose to the surface and was gathered with woolen blankets, but in limited quantities. Mr. Drake, the agent of the New-Haven Oil Company, bored the first Artesian well in the vicinity of Titusville; but in Orange County, and at the depth of 69 feet struck a vein, which has since yielded from 10 to 20 barrels per day. It created the most intense excitement, and operations for raising the oil were immediately commenced along Oil Creek, Alleghany River, in Warren and Crawford, but mainly in Venango County. The result has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

The Crossly well, which, as yet, exceeds any other, yields from 50 to 75 barrels per day.—This is no exaggeration. There are some fifteen others in operation yielding from 6 to 30 barrels per day. These wells vary in depth from 50 to 200 feet. The deepest one yet sunk is on the Alleghany River, near the mouth of Oil Creek. After reaching the depth of 396 feet, they were about to abandon it, when they struck a lage vein. The oil of this well is of a superior quality to that found in those of less depth. It is nearly as pure as the refined oil of other wells. No well has yet proved a failure. It is stated there are already 500 wells completed, or in progress, and within a few weeks there will be as many more commenced. Many of these wells are at the base of rugged bluffs and steep hills, worthless for purposes of tillage. This discovery has already produced a great change in the prospects of Western Pennsylvania.

Men are here from all parts of the country preparing to engage in the business, and a few capitalists who seem disposed to create a monopoly; hence they are suspected of not being particularly anxious for a general diffusion of the facts abroad. The business is engaged in a variety of ways. The owners of the land being generally persons of limited means, and unacquainted with the business, prefer leasing for a half, and not unfrequently of late with a clause added stipulating for a bonus of from $50 to $500, according to locality and the share of oil "reserved."

A lease usually comprises at least an acre and upward, generally depending on the "size of the pile" and the extent of the "fever" of the "lessee."

Plenty of "sites" are yet for sale, though they are fast being taken up, and the price continually advancing. JUSTICE.

Southern "Hospitality" and Democracy.

That leading Southern Journal, the Atlanta (Georgia) Confedracy of the 27th ult., has the following item:

"RIGHT SIDE UP WITH CARE."—An old Abolition reprobate, calling himself Dr. Holacher, from Pennsylvania, was taken up in our city, on last Saturday, for having in his possession incendiary documents. The bird was stripped of his borrowed plumage, and treated to a coat of BLACK, a color more in accordance with his political principles, and marked to "Horace Greeley, Tribune Office, New York City, Right side up with care." Thus parcelled, he left for New York, via Chattanooga and Norfolk. Horace, the Black Knight of the Tribune, will please inform us of the safe arrival of his "Brother" in iniquity. This climate is to too hot for Abolionists.

Our readers, says the Lewisburg Chronicle, will mostly discover in the victim of this brutal treatment, Dr. Jacob Holacher—an inoffensive citizen of New Berlin in Union county—*who has spent all his time and strength for years past as a colporteur for Democracy and Slavery.* No man in our region has labored as hard as he has for that cause. He has brawled on the streets, and peddled his "Democratic National Platforms" from Pennsylvania to Georgia at least, and had not an Abolition idea in his head when last here. At the same time he has contended for *union*, for *brotherly love* and *charity* between all parts of the Union; and it is probable that his condemnation of disunion have been taken for "Abolition" at the South. Some think it may be the lamb (suggestive of "free wool,") he has hedged in between the lion and the wolf on his "Platform," or that some of his Scripture texts are unsound, that has caused his ejection from the land of love, supreme happiness, and true christianity. But Nullification is the only safe Democracy among some of the "sunny chivalry."

This application of Lynch law to a crippled, harmless old man, plainly shows that those who will crush out all the rights of one class of men when they have the power, will not hesitate to trample upon any others when they can do so with impunity—a fact which the Dr. and his many friends we trust will take to heart, and duly weigh. We hope that the Dr. is not injured in his benevolent efforts to show the holy and natural alliance of sham Democracy and Slavery. His expulsion from the brave Southrons' coasts is an exploit equal to the driving of the Yankee schoolmarm from Sumpterville in S. C., or the shooting of the cow in Charlestown, Va!

PRYOR TURNED TO RIDICULE.

Mr. Lovejoy, in making the speech against Slavery which we publish on another page of this paper, enforced his remarks by some energetic gestures, of which raising and shaking his clenched fist was one. Unable to meet his arguments, and groaning under the ponderous blows which he leveled at their peculiar institution, some of the Southern members attempted to interrupt Mr. Lovejoy's speech, and to shift the issue by objecting to his style of gesticulation. They affected to regard his upraised arm and clenched fist as intended to insult and menace them, and in this way to substitute for Mr. Lovejoy's disquisition on the merits or rather the demerits of Slavery, a discussion as to the proprieties of Congressional debate. Mr. Pryor of Virginia, acting as the mouth piece of his fellows, accused Mr. Lovejoy of "gesticulating in a menacing and ruffianly manner," at the same time, by way of enforcing his accusation, shaking his onw fist at Mr. Lovejoy. Whereupon, Mr. Potter of Wisconsin exclaims, "You are doing the same thing"

This remark of Mr. Potter's, exposing, as it did, by an irresistible *argumentum ad hominem*, the groundlessness of this criticism upon Mr. Lovejoy, at least in the mouth of Mr. Pryor, Mr. Pryor affected to consider as a personal insult, and made the occasion of a challenge. Mr. Potter accepts the challenge, and, in the exercise of his prerogative, as the challenged party, selects as the weapon to be used the Southern bowie-knife—a selection made, we apprehend, in the very spirit of the original observation which provoked the ire of Mr. Pryor, intended, in fact, to show up Mr. Pryor as a fire-eater, much as the original remark had shown him up as a lecturer on Congressional proprieties. Mr. Pryor objects to this weapon, on the ground that it is "savage and barbarous," an odd objection, indeed, on the part of this self-appointed bully of Slavery, considering that the bowie-knife is almost as much a peculiar institution of the South as Slavery itsels.

The challenge sent by Pryor was a mere attempt to intimidate, in which he has had just about as much success as he did in his attempt to stop Mr. Lovejoy. If any duels are to be fought on the question of Slavery, the bowie-knife would seem to be the very weapon most suitable to the subject matter.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Bedford Lyceum will meet in the Court House, on Saturday evening, next. Declaimer, T. L. Lyon; Essayist, John Palmer.—Question: "Was the United States Government right in rejecting the request of Kossuth to aid Hungary in choosing her jurisprudence?" Affirmative, G. H. Spang; Negative, J. W. Dickerson.

CAN EPILEPSY BE CURED?

We think the following letter from a respectable citizen of Mississppi will answer the question, and remove all doubts from every unbiased mind

GRENADA, Miss., June 5, 1855.

DR. SETH S. HANCE, BALTIMORE, MD.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in relating a case of spasms or fits, cured by your invaluable Pills.—My brother, J. J. Ligon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first; but as he grew older, they seemed to increase likewise. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills, he had them very often and quite severe, prostrating him body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously; but now, I am happy to say, he is cured of those fits. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months past. His mind has also returned to its original sprightliness. All this I take a great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours respectfully, &c.

W. P. LIGON.

No person who is suffering from Fits, or Spasms, should neglect sending to Dr. Hance, after this, for a supply of his inestimable medicine. His prices are as follows: one box $3; two $5: twelve $24—sent by mail free, on the receipt of a remittance. Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md

March 30, 1860.

ANOTHER RESIDENTER OF NEW YORK CITY TESTIFIES TO THE GOOD EFFECTS OF

DR. M'LANES CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS.

NEW YORK, August 30, 1852.

☞This is to certify that I have had the LIVER COMPLAINT for five years, during which time I have tried almost all known remedies, but to no purpose. Hearing of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I concluded to try a box. I did so, and am now almost cured. I think one box more will effect a permanent cure. I can cheerfully recommend these Pills to all who may suffer from liver complaint. I have also known them used with the most happy results in cases of sick-headache, or dyspepsia.

MR. SWIFT, No. 116 Attorney street.

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURG, PA. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug store. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE SIGNATURE

March 30, 1860. FLEMING BROS.

One of the Most Prevalent, and at the same time troublesome and painful diseases that attend the human flesh, is the Fever and Ague. For a long time the medical world have been continually bringing forth numerous specifics for its permanent cure; but all without effect. Dr. J. Hostetter, an experienced and celebrated physician, has succeeded in furnishing the public with a valuable preparation for the cure of Fever and Ague. The steady and increasing demand lattely made for the "Bitters," and the universal success attending its use, have made for it a reputation unsurpassed by any specific of the kind. For the cure of the Fever and Ague, Dr. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters must and should claim a superiority over any other preparation extant.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

See advertisements in another column.

April 20, 1860.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do,use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,418 Arch Street,Philadelphia,Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

May. 27–1y.

MARRIED.

On the 21st ult., at the Lutheran Parsonage, in Hollidaysburg, Pa., by the Rev. Lloyd Knight, Mr. JOHN B. AMICK to Miss MARIA JAMES, both of Bedford County, Pa.

On Thursday the 12th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Barnes, Mr. JOHN B. CASTNER, of Hopewell, to Mrs. HENRIETTA CROUSE, of Bedford.

On Thursday the 5th inst., at the House of Thomas M. Ritchey, by M. M. Peebles, Esq., Mr. DAVID BRALLIAR, Jr., to Miss TEENY SHECKLAR, all of Hopewell Tp., Bedford Co.

Price of announcing a candidate, $1. Those marked with a star have paid for their announcement.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Prothonotaryship.

We are authorized to announce the name of JEREMIAH K. BOWLES, Esq. of Bedford Township, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. B. BUNN, of Schellsburg Borough as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

YOU will please announce Dr. WILLIAM BURCH of Pattonsville as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County, Convention.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce the name of WM. M. HANCOCK, of St. Clair Township, as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN A. GUMP, of West Providence Township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of ABRAHAM DENNISON, of Bedford Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

WE are authorized to announce the name of EDMUND BEDELL, of Union Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

BRIGADE ORDERS NO. 1.

THE uniformed Companies composing the First Brigade, 16th Division, P. M., will parade for the purpose of inspection and review, at the following times and places:

The HOPEWELL RIFLEMEN will meet at the town of Hopewell, on Wednesday, the 9th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

The BLOODY RUN BLUES will meet at the town of Bloody Run, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

The BEDFORD RIFLEMEN will meet in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 12th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

The CUMBERLAND VALLEY BLUES will meet at the town of Centreville, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The BLACK PLUMED RIFLEMEN will meet in the Borough of Schellsburg, on Saturday, the 19th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

Captains of Companies will please take notice of these orders, and notify their Companies accordingly. They are also required to make return of their Companies for the year 1860, at the time of the above named parades.

A. J. SANSOM,
Brigade Inspector,
1st Brigade 16th Division, P. M.

Brigade Inspector's Office, Bedford, April 20, 1860.

MANSPEAKER & SHAFER,

HAVE now on hands an entire assortment of NEW GOODS of every kind usually kept in a variety store.

Their goods are of the best quality and unusually cheap. The best evidence of their good quality and cheapness is to call and see and try them.

FOR INSTANCE.

Ladies Slippers from 31cts. up.

Men's Shoes and Boots, cheaper still, and Children's shoes at cheaper rates.

Ladies Dress Goods,

Lawns, at 5 cts. and up.
Challi d'ecosse and challi Foulards, at 12½ and up.
Lavella from 12½ and up.
Robes, at $1,50 and up.

Men's dress goods, for Spring and Summer, including pants' stuff, vesting, shirting, hats, caps, &c., &c., to be seen and examined better than described.

Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, Flats, &c., Groceries of every kind cheaper than ever.

April 20, 1860.

Estate of John Black, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County, upon the estate of John Black, late of Napier Township, dec'd, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JEREMIAH E. BLACK,
GEORGE W. HORN,
Administrator's.

April 20.

ATTENTION RIFLEMEN!

YOU are hereby ordered to parade for inspection, at the Court House, in Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of MAY, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in summer uniform, with plume, and with arms and accoutrements in good order.

By order of the Capt.

G. W. STIFFLER, O. S.

April 20.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

April 13, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration, having been granted to the subscriber, living in Harrison Township, on the estate of Melcher Fisher, late of said Townsep, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. DAVID MILLER,

April 6, 1860. Adm'r.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

LIST OF RETAILERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to all wholesale and retail dealers engaged in the selling of goods, merchandize, commodities or effects of whatever kind or nature, whether of the growth, product and manufacture of the United States, or of any foreign State, and to all millers, distillers, &c., residing within the County of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, that they are classified and assessed by the undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes in said County, for the year 1860, as follows:

Bedford Borough.

	Class.	Tax.
Oster & Carn	13	$10 00
A. B. Cramer & Co.,	13	10 00
Nicholas Lyons	14	7 00
Reed, Minnich & Co.,	13	10 00
John Alsip	14	7 00
Miss Margaret Fetterly	14	7 00
Samuel Shuck & Co.,	14	7 00
Robert Fyan	14	7 00
J. M. Shoemaker & Co ,	14	7 00
Sarah E. Potts	14	7 00
Isaac Leppel	14	7 00
Colin Loyer	14	7 00
Agnes Saupp	14	7 00
John Arnold (Hardware)	14	7 00
Wm. Hartley do	14	7 00
Geo. Blymire (Tinware)	14	7 00
Dr. B. F. Harry (Drugs)	14	7 00
H. C. Reamer (Drugs)	14	7 00
Manspeaker & Shafer	14	7 00
A. L. Deffibaugh ,	14	7 00
Jacob Bottinger, Confectionary	14	7 00
John Hafer, Ten pin Alley		10 00
One Billiard table, same		10 00
Reed, Rupp & Schell, Brokers		10 00
J. A. Henderson, Eating House		10 00
John J. Luther " "		10 00
S. J. McCauslin " "		10 00
John G. Minnich " "		10 00
John Taylor, Tanyard	14	7 00
Bedford Tp.		
David Patterson, Mill	14	7 00
J. S. Ritchey, Distilery	4	15 00
John Alsip, Mill	14	7 00
Jordan & Shires, Foundry	14	7 00
Poor House Mill	14	7 00
Bedford Mineral Sp. Co. 2 Billiard tables		20 00
Same Ten pin alley		10 00
Sam'l & W. W. Shuck, Tanyard	14	7 00
Nicholas Lyons "	14	7 00
Broadtop Tp.		
John F. Lowry	14	7 00
Colerain Tp.		
A. C. James	14	7 00
James & Barnhart	14	7 00
Henry Smith Mill	8	5 00
Nicholas Koons Mill	8	5 00
John Bowser "	14	7 00
Cumberland Valley Tp.		
Thomas Growden	14	7 00
John May, jr.	14	7 00
Anderson & McCoy	14	7 00
Jacob Anderson	14	7 00
H. J. Bruner Mill	8	5 00
Adam Zembower Mill	8	5 00
East Providence Tp.		
D. A. T. Black	14	7 00
John Nycum & Son	14	7 00
Simon Nycum Mill	8	5 00
H. Felton & Bro. Mill	14	7 00
John Lauderbaugh	14	7 00
John Nycum Tanyard	8	5 00
Simon Nycum "	8	5 00
Hopewell Tp.		
Geo. Wishart Mill	14	7 00
Hopewell Company Mill	14	7 00
James Drew	14	7 00
Harrison Tp.		
J. C Devore	14	7 00
V. B. Wertz	14	7 00
Juniata Tp.		
Frederick Hildebrandt	14	7 00
J. C. Riffle Mill	14	7 00
Hillegas & Mowry	14	7 00
Wm. Keyser	14	7 00
Lewis N. Fyan	14	7 00
Same Mill	14	7 00
Same Distillery		10 00
John Marker	14	7 00
Joseph Gardill	14	7 00
Liberty Tp.		
George Rhoads	14	7 00
Jacob Fockler	14	7 00
Lewis Putt	14	7 00
Wm. Putt jr. Confectionary	8	5 00
Londonderry Tp.		
T. J. Porter	14	7 00
Charles Hoyman Mill	14	7 00
James Burns	14	7 00
G. R. Bailley	14	7 00
Philip Devore, Confectionary	8	5 00
Monroe Tp.		
Daniel Fletcher	14	7 00
Samuel Mixel & Co.,	14	7 00
J. R. O'Neal	14	7 00
Napier Tp.		
John Wayde	14	7 00
James Burns, Mill	14	7 00
John Statler, "	14	7 00
John Hull, "	14	7 00
Wm. Colvin, "	14	7 00
Peter Hillegas "	14	7 00
Schellsburg Borough.		
A. B. Bunn	14	7 00
John Smith	14	7 00
John S. Schell	14	7 00
E. Statler & Son	14	7 00
Miller & Blackburn	14	7 00
B. F. Horn & Bro.,	14	7 00
Duncan McVicker, Tinware	14	7 00
John E. Colvin	14	7 00
John S. Schell, tanyard	14	7 00
John Clark & Son	14	7 00
Snake Spring Tp.		
John G. Hartley, Mill	14	7 00
B. R. Ashcom, "	14	7 00
Nicholas Koons	14	7 00
St. Clair Tp.		
F. D. Beegle	14	7 00
Geo. B. Amick	14	7 00
George Heinsling	14	7 00
Nathan Wright	14	7 00
Ezra Dunham	14	7 00
J. H. Wright mill	14	7 00
G. D. Trout	14	7 00
Same, Mill	14	7 00
Jacob H. Bowser, mill	14	7 00
Josiah Blackburn	14	7 00
Simon Hershman	14	7 00
Thomas W. Smith	14	7 00
Southampton Tp.		
H. C. Lashley	14	7 00
Benjamin Mills	14	7 00
Bernard O'Neal, mill	14	7 00
Wm. Adams "	14	7 00
P. Clingman "	14	7 00
Amos Ash "	14	7 00
Moses Eastman & Bro , mill	14	7 00
West Providence Tp.		
J. M. Barndollar & Son.	13	10 00
J. B. Williams	13	10 00
Thomas Ritchey	14	7 00
Wm. States & Co.,	14	7 00
Josiah Baughman, Foundry	8	5 00
C. T. Blake, Confectionary	8	5 00
Eli Ramsey	14	7 00
J. Barndollar, tanyard	8	5 00
Middle Woodberry Tp,		
H. McNeal	14	7 00
Same, Furnace	12	20 00
Andrew Baker	14	7 00
George Potter, mill	14	7 00
George R. Barndollar	14	7 00
Same mill	13	10 00
A. L. Beckhoefer	14	7 00
A. Keagy mill	14	7 00
Same ,Iron foundry	8	5 00
Jeremiah Mentzer	14	7 00
John Keagy Factory,	14	7 00
South Woodberry Tp.		
Robert Ralston, Confectionary	8	5 00
Daniel M. Bare, mill	14	7 00
Same "	13	10 00
Same store	14	7 00
Adam Ketring, Factory	14	7 00
D. F. Buck	14	7 00
Samuel Oster	14	7 00
Joseph B. Noble, mill	14	7 00
Union Tp.		
John Ake mill	14	7 00
John H. Walter	14	7 00
B. R. Henderson mill	14	7 00
Jacob Oster "	14	7 00
J. Mowry & Bro , "	14	7 00
A. Ake "	14	7 00

An appeal will be held on Saturday the 5th day of May, next. at the Commissioner's office, in the Borough of Bedford, where and when all persons interested, who are not satisfied with the above classification may attend if they think proper. No appeal can be had after the 5th day of May. Given under my hand, the 14th of April, 1860.

LEVI AGNEW,
April 20, Mercantile Appraiser.

STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM!

"WHO'S fond of strawberries and cream?" Echo, "all!" Then all are requested to call at LYNCH'S, and buy few or many plants of choice kinds. Those planting now will get a few berries this season.
April 20.

GOOD NEWS!

THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. Also, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.

ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.

GROCERIES!

This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices. Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
April 13, 1860.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exponas, and Levara Facias, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 28th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All Deft's right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing 450 acres, more or less, about, seventy five acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house with kitchen attached, tenant house, and double log barn thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of James Rollins, Robert Hudson and others, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Mock.

Also, one tract, or parcel of land, containing 22 acres, more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, with a frame dwelling house, one rough cast tenant house, frame stable, school house and a frame of a saw mill, thereon erected; adjoining lands of George Elder, John Hardman, Henry Werts and others, situate in Harrison Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Dan'l Trostle, tere tenant.

Also, all Deft's right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing fifty acres, more or less, about eight acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Philip Knisely, David Bralliar and others, situate in Hopewell township, Bedford Co., and taken in execution as the property of William Stiffler.

Also, one tract of land, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, about seventy five acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant house and double log barn thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Anthony Stiffler, David Border and others, situate in Napier township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Patrick Dollard.

Also, all deft's interest in and to a certain piece, or parcel of land, situate in St. Clair tp., Bedford County, on the waters of Bobb's Creek, containing one hundred acres and allowance, &c., being part of a larger tract of land surveyed on a warrant dated 7th July, 1762, grasted to Col. Henry Boquet, and conveyed by William and George Haldemand to George Mock, with all the rights and appertenances thereunto belonging, and taken in execution as the property of George Mock.

Also, one plantation or tract of land situate in East Providence Township in said County adjoining lands of William Whetstone, George W. Householder, Cadwalder Evans and others Containing 600 acres more or less and including all that tract called the Weaverling tract except that part of the same heretofore sold to Cadwalder Evans with about 250 acres cleared and under fence with a large stone tavern house, frame tenant house, store house large frame stable and saw mill and other buildings thereon erected the whole known as the Juniata Crossings property and taken in execution as the property of George Megraw.

Also, one tract of land containing ninety three acres more or less, about fifty five acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and two log stables thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of William Keeffe, Jacob Semler and others, situate in St. Clair Tp., Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of George Kimberly.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, April 6, 1860.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Francis M. Kimmell, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. Snively and John Taylor, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 30th day of April, next. Notice is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office Bedford April 6, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between Eli Hoover and Jacob Hoover, in the Lumbering or Sawing business, in Liberty township, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th November, 1859, last, all persons having claims against said firm will be paid by Jacob Hoover, who continues the business at the same place.

ELI & JACOB HOOVER.
April 13, 1860.

NOTICE. The undersigned hereby gives notice that he intends to apply to the next Orphan's Court of Bedford county, commencing 30th April, A. D. 1860, for a discharge from the office of administrator of the Estate of Samuel Cartwright, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

DANIEL SHOCK.
April 13, 1860.

Treasurer's Sale OF UNSEATED LANDS.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplement thereto, passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and 25th of March, 1831, and the 9th day of March, 1847, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford hereby gives notice to all concerned therein, that unless the County, State, School and Road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such part of each tract, as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, County of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day, until all are disposed of.

WM. SCHAFER, Treasurer.

No. Acres.	Warantees or Owners.	Dolls.	Cts.
	Broadtop Township.		
150	James Entriken	10	28
8	do		98
75	William Gray	1	23
380	Francis Mowing,	93	18
484 & 136 p	Samuel Kerr	20	57
422 & 30 p	Barnet Mowing	27	26
466	John Stone	24	25
465½	Isaac Kerr	24	15
440	John Razon	6	15
399	John Belt	12	12
63	Jacob Meyers	3	72
75	John Deveraux (Dunlap tract)	10	10
403	John Boleman	19	45
30	Lewis T. Watson	1	54
427	Mary Montgomery	4	22
421	John Montgomery	4	73
339	Stevens & Co in right of Shreeves	23	39
287	E. Foster & W. P. Schell	6	75
25	James Figard		61
60	William Figard	4	38
25	John King's Heirs		55
393 & 197 p	James Patton & H. Easton		53
	Colerain Township.		
414	Michael Roof	1	24
410	Agnes Roof	1	20
400	Jacob Whetstone	1	20
340½	Jacob Wiland		50
111	Andrew Kihock		64
600	Samuel Williams	2	24
45	William Smith	1	46
427	Arthur Brown		64
	Cumberland Valley Township.		
106 117 p	Wm. M. Hall		16
400	Dr. James Smith	2	94
	Harrison Township.		
163	Nicholas Knight		24
900	William Lyon	3	10
75	Andrew P. Miller	1	72
	Hopewell Township.		
200	John Corby	1	20
413	John Kerr	4	76
150	James Howard		88
404	Richard Moan		68
420	John Cheney		72
404	Joseph Moan		68
409½	Samuel Moan		68
424 35 p	Alexander Moan		58
206½	John McIlney		48
196 50 p	Zachariah Moan		24
192	Timothy Moan		27
200 54 p	Israel Moan		28
222	Elizabeth Piper		69
212 20 p	John Boyd		34
214 65 p	William Davis		32
216 60½ p	Isabella Davis		58
220½	William Piper		62
238	John Hardin		66
221	Ignatius Hardin		62
434 125 p	James Wilson		72
181 40 p	David Piper		32
99	Richard Clark		28
425	George F. Alberti	1	20
213	Joseph Lancaster		60
402	Thomas Taylor	1	20
402 57 p	Stephen Moan		68
440¾	Shaw Tract, Oakman Lands	1	24
239	Jas. McIlney, Forge property	22	00
9	Puterbaugh's heirs		14
400	Isaac Cavan		72
	Londonderry Township.		
453	Joseph Gardner	1	36
150	John Saddler	1	80
	Liberty Township.		
200	Mary Gordon	7	95
200	James Gordon	4	36
400	Thomas Jones	11	95
150½	Stephen Kerr	3	40
165	Edward Langly	7	20
200	Jacob Miller	6	00
200	Elizabeth Miller	6	00
200	Mary Piper	5	98
200	Amelia Piper	7	98
60	Abel Put	1	20
400	Edward Stone	7	48
400	John Tomm	10	73
374 84 p	Hannah Alberti	5	40
448	Marian Alberti	5	00
403	Alexander Montgomery	5	15
403	William Montgomery		88
100	George B. Kay	3	16
3 Lots	Willaim P. Schell	2	75
200	John Razor	2	56
200	Francis Means	2	56
150	Stephen Kerr	1	90
90	Manor Tract	1	58
200	Milligan & Benedict	2	58
40	Peter Bowser		54
5	George Thompson		12
	Monroe Township.		
25	Joseph McDaniel		56
	Napier Township.		
200	Abner Rodgers		60
	Providence East.		
1219	Samuel Tate's Heir's		44
900	do do do		44
800	do do do		44
224½	do do do		28
113½	G. W. Barton		32
105 & 95p	Mahlon Barton		32
136 & 109p	David Smith		32
95 & 55p	Joshua Hixon		30
401 & 40p	James Cavan	1	20
400	Isaac Cavan	1	20
210	George Deweese		90
17	J. Sparks' Heirs or F. Gibs		16
61	L. A. Carpenter		22
	Providence West.		
100	Daniel Ritchey		18
40	David Roller		14
15	Joseph McDaniel		36
106	Peter Morgert		68
	St. Clair Township.		
4 Lots	Jacob Ink's Heirs		48
204	David McRobert	1	20
477	James Ross	1	20
411	William Snively	1	20
	Southampton.		
200	James Riggs		60
435	Henry Whetstone	1	32
433½	William Buck	1	20
	Union Township.		
50	Christopher Snyder		43
100	Widow Croyle	2	50
439½	James Seawright	12	66
60	Brumbaugh & Co.	1	39
50	Cowples Brush		86
439	John Martin	10	32
60	—— Bowser	1	17
90	—— Boyer	1	68
200	—— Langam	1	68
150	William Langam	2	80
150	Bowser Brush	1	78
	Woodberry South.		
19	William Fluke		16
19	Fluke's Heirs		32
222	Elizabeth Piper		67
216 & 60p	Isabella Davis		24
64 & 100p	John S. Hetrick		28
	Woodberry Middle.		
100	Adjoining Heffley's Heirs	5	50
117	Daniel Montgomery	10	20
180	Daniel Montgomery	4	48
170	Margaret Croft	1	70
22	Kensinger's Heirs	1	00
20	Frank Nicodemus		75
16	George Nicodemus		70
173	—— McIlnay	7	97
62	John McFadden	6	15
50	John Nicodemus	1	87
52	John Smith, Jr.	1	77
46	Benner's Heirs	1	87
40	—— Stonerook	2	50
403	William Montgomery	5	00
150	Robert Montgomery	1	03
13	Jacob Furrey		64
20	Renhart Replogle	1	03
13	John Teeter		64
12	Samuel Teeter		60
50	Robert Montgomery	1	20

April 6, 1860.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS,

DRAWN for April term, 5th Monday, 30th day, 1860.

George Elder, Foreman; Wm. Adams, Esq., Thos. Blackburn, Geo. Bortz, Dan'l Boyer, Dan'l Bear, David A. T. Black, Sam'l Beckley, Isaac Clark, Geo. Diehl, Isaac Grove, Dan'l Horn, Simon Hamaker, David Ickes, John L. Lessig, Wm. Morgart, Adam F. Miller, Andrew Middleton, Sam'l Oster, Joseph Rininger, Jackson Ripley, Sam'l Statler, Geo. F. Steel, G. D. Trout.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS, drawn for April Term, 5th Monday, 30th day, 1860.

Thomas Allison, John Alsip, Jacob Aucker, D. T. Ake, Frederick H. Beegle, Soloman Beegle, George Bortz, James Burns, Jr. Josiah Baughman, Jacob Bossler, Christian Carn, Charles Colfelt, Michael Carpenter, Philip Clark, Thomas Dunahoe, Isaac Earnest, Henry Felton, Jacob Fisher, Henry Flack, Dan'l Fletcher, Archibald Finley, Jacob D. Fetter, John Gephart Jr. William A. Grove, Henry Gates, David Hitchew, John B. Hardman, Richard Langden, Sam'l W. Miller, Philip Morgart, Adam Otto, Amos Robinett, John Statler, Abraham Steel, John E. Satterfield, Wilson Weeks, Sam'l Wenk.
April 6, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE following named persons, have filed their petitions for Tavern License in the Clerk's Office of Bedford County, and will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions on Monday the 30th day of April, next.

John Hafer,	Bedford Borough,	Tavern.
Jonathan Horton,	" "	"
Isaac Mengel,	" "	"
A. G. Allen.	" Township	"
Jacob Snider,	Cumb. Val. "	"
V. V. Wertz,	Harrison "	"
Martin Fichtner,	" "	"
Frederick Hildebrand,	Juniata "	"
Joseph Foller,	" "	"
James Burns,	Londonderry "	"
Jonathan Fichtner,	" "	"
Catharine Tricker,	Liberty "	"
J. A. Rohm,	" "	"
Andrew Adams,	Monroe "	"
George Wemmer,	" "	"
George Stuckey,	Napier "	"
D. A. T. Black,	East Prov "	"
George Megraw,	" "	"
John A. Gump,	West "	"
George Colvin,	Schellsburg Borough	"
John M. Robison,	" "	"
Peter Amick,	St. Clair Township	"
Bernard O'Neal,	Southampton "	"
Thomas C. Reighart,	Union "	"
Wm. M. Pearson,	M. Woodb'y "	"
Henry Fluck,	" " "	"
James L. Prince,	S. " "	"
Sarah Filler	Bedford Borough,	"
John Todd,	Bedford tp.	"
William F. Smith,	Rainsburg Borough.	"
Andrew J. Pennell,	do do	"
James Barefoot,	St. Clair tp.	"
James S. Beckwith,	Broadtop tp.	"

March 30, 1860. S. H. TATE, Clerk.

To Parents and Guardians,

THE

TUSCARORA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION is located at Academia, Juniata county, Pa., 8 miles from the Penn'a Railroad, at Patterson station, and 6 miles from the Perrysville station.

TERMS:

The Academic Year consists of two Sessions of five months each. The Summer Session with which the School opens, will commence on Tuesday, the 1st day of May, 1860, and will close on Saturday, the 29th September, 1860, and the Winter Session, on Thursday the 1st day of November, 1860, and close March 30th, 1861.

Board including Fuel, Light and Tuition in the Primary and Collegiate Departments, per term, payable in advance,	$75 00
Washing, per dozen,	35
Lessons on Piano or Guitar, according to length,	$16, $20 or $25 per Sess.
Use of Piano or Guitar, according to time,	4, 5 or 6 "
Drawing or Flower Painting	10 to 15 "
Ancient or Modern Languages, *each*,	10 "
When fire is required in Sleeping Rooms, each pupil,	8

Seats in Church Free.

Young ladies will be met at the above stations and conveyed to the Institution, if a short notice be given by letter, addressed to the Principal at Academia, Juniata county. For circulars or other information address the Principal at the above office. REV. W. G. E. AGNEW,
March 23, 1860.—2m Principal.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Ferguson & Manspeaker, has this day been dissoved by mutual consent. The interest of Ferguson has been sold to Simon L. Shafer, and the business will hereafter be conducted by Manspeaker & Shafer.

Those indebted to Ferguson & Manspeaker, will please close their accounts by cash or note. April 6th, 1860.
April 13, 1860.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH WEYANDT.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Joseph Weyandt late of Union Township dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County—notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIAS DELL,
April 13, 1860—* Adm'r.

FRESH PINE OIL for sale at OSTER & CARN'S.
Dec 3, 1859.

THE ONLY PREPARATION

WORTHY OF

Universal Confidence & Patronage.

FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMEN,

Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.

74 Wall Street, New York, Dec. 20th, 1858.

Gentlemen: Your note of 15th inst., has been received, saying that I had been benefited by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no objection to give it.

I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due. My age is about 50 years; the color of my hair auburn, and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its sensibility and dandruff to form upon it. Each of these disagreeabilities increased with time, and about four months since a fourth was added to them, by hair falling off the top of my head and threatening to make me bald.

In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative, mainly to arrest the falling off of my hair, for I had really no expectation that my gray hair could ever be restored to its original except from dyes. I was however, greatly surprised to find after the use of two bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs and sensitility to the scalp, and dandruff ceased to form on my head, very much to the gratification of my wife, at whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

For this among the many obligations I owe to her sex, I strongly recommend all husbands who value the admiration of their wives to profit by my example, and use it if growing gray or geting bald.

Very respectfully, BEN. A. LAVENDER.

To O. J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York.

My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer at No. 11 Carrol Place.

Siamaston, Ala., July 10th, 1859.

To Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear sir: 'Your Hair Restorative' has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it, that I wish to make known to the public or its agents on the hair, which are great. A man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair, and by a resort to your 'Hair Restorative,' the hair will return more beautiful than ever; at least this is my experience. Believe it all! Yours truly. WM. H. KENEDY.

P. S.—You can publish the above if you like.—By publishing in our southern papers you will get more patronage south. I see several of your certificates in the *Mobile Mercury*, a strong southern paper. W. H. Kenedy.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor O. J. Wood: Dear sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever in New Orleans in 1851. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollar per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $6.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
March 23, 1860.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified, that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford County; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, for Confirmation on Tuesday the 1st day of May, next at the Court House, in Bedford.

The account of Henry J. Bruner, Esq., administrator of the estate of Campbell Hendrickson, Esq., late of Cumberland Valley township dec'd.

The account of Joseph B. Noble, Esq., Guardian of Obadiah, Delilah, David, Alfred, Hannah, Mary S. and Harriet Over, minor children of Jacob Over, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd.

The account of Sam'l L. Russell Esq., Administrator *de bonis non* of Margaret Davidson, late of Bedford Towuship dec'd.

The account of Samuel L. Russell Esq., Executor of the last will &c. of Mary Ann Davidson, late of Bedford township, dec'd.

The account of John P. Hoover and William Horn, Executors of the last will &c., of Philip H. Hoover, late of Napier township, dec'd.

The account of John Mower Esq., Guardian of Annie E. Miller, one of the Daughters of Thomas B. Miller, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of Philip R. Ritchey Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Mixell, late of Snake Spring tp., dec'd.

The account of Levi Hardinger, Executor of the last will of Catharine Hardinger, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The account of Thomas Blackburn and Alexander McGregor Esq., Executors of the last will &c. of Benjamin Bowen, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Rachel Kegg, Administrator of the estate of John Kegg, late of Colerain tp., dec'd.

The account of David Hitchew, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Hitchew, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Burket, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Burket, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of Henry G. Geyer, Administrator of the estate of Conrod Geyer, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The account of Wm. Ott and Samuel Harcleroade, Executors of the last will &c., of John Harcleroade, late of Colerain township, dec'd.

The account of Benjamin H. Walker, Administrator of the estate of Eliel Allen, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of John Mower, one of the administrators *de bonis non* of the estate of Charles McDowell, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd.

The account of John Mower, Guardian of Emma V. Garver, late Emma V. Miller, one of the daughters of Thomas B. Miller, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd.

S. H. TATE, Register.
Register's Office, Bedford April 6, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old Inquirer office.
April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber living in Napier tp., on the estate of Rebecca McCreary, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement. JAMES ALLISON,
April 6, 1860. Executor.

Take Notice,

THAT suits will be brought against all persons trespassing on the Presbyterian burial grounds, to the injury of the trees, shrubbery or monuments. Parents are requested to keep their children out of the grounds altogether, and are hereby notified that they will be held responsible for mischief done by them. Serious and repeated inj

Public Sale of VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at public sale upon the premises, on

TUESDAY, THE 24TH OF APRIL, NEXT.

the following described Real Estate, to wit: 270 Acres, 91 perches, more or less, of choice Limestone Land, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, Pa., and well known as the "Frederick Smith Farm." About 200 acres are cleared and under good fence, and in a fine state of cultivation, part thereof good meadow. There are also 2 Orchards of choice fruit upon the premises. A fine stream of excellent water flows through the property. The improvements consist in part, of a good two and a half Story Log House, and Tenant House, a new Barn, 110 feet in length, by 50 in width, constructed in the latest style, with sundry other out-buildings. This Farm is situate in that fertile Valley, known as "Friend's Cove," within 6 miles of Bedford and about the same distance from the termination of the "Bedford Railroad." It is also in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to good schools, and within 2½ miles of the "Allegheny Male and Female Seminary," at Rainsburg.

There is a fine Church also within sight, and it is surrounded by an intelligent and moral community.

This property is in every way a most desirable one, and persons desiring to purchase would do well to examine it before the time of sale.

TERMS.—Will be made known on day of sale. Title indisputable. Attendance given by

HENRY F. SMITH,
GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER,
Executors of Frederick Smith, dec'd.

N. B. Persons wishing to examine this property, or ascertain the particulars more fully, can call upon, or address by letter, Henry F. Smith, Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.; Geo. W. Householder, Ray's Hill, Bedford county, Pa.; Mann & Spang, Bedford, Pa.

March 9, 1860.

HARPER'S FERRY AGAIN!

TRAINS STOPPED ANOTHER TIME!!

TO UNLOAD GOODS AT

FERGUSON & MANSPEAKER'S!!!

JUST received another time and for sale cheaper than ever a splendid lot of Winter Goods, including

Ledger Hats, 75 cts. and up,
De Lanes, 10 cts. and up,
Casinetts, 37½ cts. and up,
Broad Cloth's $1,50 and up,
Doe Skin Casimer, 75 cts. and up,
Shawl's of all kinds $1,00 and up,
Marino, 18¾ cts. and up,
Hosiery, including Gloves, Stocking's &c., of all kinds.

GROCERIES, including
Coffee, 12½ cts. and up,
Sugar, 8 cts. and up,
Fine white crushed, 12½ and up,
Baking Molasses, 12½ per quart,
Best Mould Candles, 18 cts,
and a little of every thing
else in the Grocery line.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT, including Undershirt's and Drawers, Gum over Shoes, Shandies and Buffaloe over shoes, Men's Double Sole Boot's for winter at $1,75 and up.

In the shoe Department are included for Ladies Gentlemen and Children, all sorts and sizes and prices as usual.

Sleigh and Buggy Whips, Tobacco and Cigars of all kinds from GRAVELY down.

Dec. 23, 1859.

To Farmers and Gardeners.

THE subscribers offer for sale 60,000 Barrels of POUDRETTE, made by the LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, in Lots to suit Purchasers. This article is in the twentieth year of its introduction into this country, and has outlived fertilizers of every other description, for the following reasons:

1st. It is made from the night soil of the City of New York, by the L. M. Co., who have a capital of $100,000 invested in the business, which is at risk should they make a bad article.

2d. For Corn and Vegetables it is the cheapest, neatest and handiest manure in the world; it can be placed in direct contact with the seed, forces and ripens vegetation two weeks earlier, prevents the cut worm, *doubles the crop*, and is *without disagreeable odor*. Three dollars worth or two barrels is all sufficient to manure an acre of corn in the hill.

PRICE—1 bbl. $2—2 bbls. $3.50—5 bbls. $8, and over 6 bbls. $1.50 per barrel, delivered free of cartage, to vessels or railroad in New York City.

A pamphlet containing every information, and certificates from farmers all over the United States, who have used it from two to seventeen years, will be sent free to any one applying for the same.

GRIFFING BROTHERS & CO.,
North River Agricultural Warehouse,
60 Courtland Street, New York, or
136 South Delaware Avenue Philadelphia, Pa.

March 9, 1860.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE OF A FARM.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will sell a Public Sale, on the premises, on

Thursday, the 26th of April, next,

all that valuable farm, late the residence of Abraham Lingenfelter, dec'd, situated in Napier Township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of Blackburn's heirs, Fred. Miller, Mahlon Blackburn and others, containing 232 acres, and allowance, patented land, about 125 acres under cultivation, and 20 acres meadow; two log dwelling houses and log barn, with a good apple orchard thereon, and an abundance of good water. This property is in a pleasant locality, convenient to churches, schools and market.

TERMS:—$1000 in hand, at the confirmation of the sale, one half of the remainder in one year thereafter, and the other half in two years, to be secured by judgment bonds, or bonds and mortgage.

If the purchaser so desires, a part of the purchase money may remain in the place, the interest of which to be paid annually to the widow. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

DAVID LINGENFELTER,
March 30, 1860. Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Geo. N. Davis, late of Napier Township, de'cd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the estate are notified to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

GEGRGE N. ELLIS,
March 30, 1860. Adm'r.

NOTICE.—The undersigned intending to quit the Hotel business, is desirous of settling up his accounts, and to enable him to pay his debts, he must have some aid from his debtors, and therefore hopes that all indebted to him will do something to help him.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

Feb. 24, 1860.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.—The subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are notified to pay to the Treasurer in Bedford, the *ninth installment* on each share of stock subscribed by them, on or before the 22d day of April inst. By order of the Board.

April 6, 1860. J. P. REED, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—All persons, without exception, are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon any of the premises of the subscriber either by hunting, fishing or in any other way. The law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders without respect to persons.

EZEKIEL COOK.

April 6, 1860.—*

CASH BUYERS can do best, at OSTER & CARN'S CHEAP store handsome sugars, at 8, 9, and 10 cts. per pound, molasses and syrups, at 10, 12, 14 and 18 cts. per quart.

Oct. 25, 1859.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Linseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

April 13, 1860.

THE INQUIRER

is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.

Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
74. WALL ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly attended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juniana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

W. S. Mullin. M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND DENTIST.
SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.

OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cates entrusted to his care.

He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.

Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to

An Entire Set,

Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.

TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.

April 8, 1859.—tf.

DENTIST.
C. M. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

Public Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will expose to sale by public outcry, on the premises, on Friday the 20th day of April 1860, the following real estate late the property of John Roudebush, dec'd, viz:

A tract of land containing about thirty one acres with about an acre and a half cleared and under fence, and a good spring of water upon it, situate in Union Township, in said County, adjoining the Mansion place of said decedent and land of Thomas Lingenfelter.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M. of said day.

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money at the confirmation of the sale, one third on the first day of October 1860 and the remaining third on the first day of April 1861, the purchaser to give judgment bonds for the two payments. Immediate possession of the property will be given.

GEORGE M. HOLSINGER,
Adm'r of Jno. Roudebush, dec'd.

March 23, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Hannah Miller, late of Londonderry township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. F. LEHMAN
March 23, 1860. Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor, to ascertain the balance in the hands of Charles Hoyman, Adm'r of Samuel Hoyman, dec'd, and distribute the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on the 5th day of April, next, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY, Auditor.

March 23, 1860.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, living in Cumberland Valley Township, on the Estate of Wm. H. Wentling, late of said township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WENTLING,
March 23, 1860. Executor.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

IT is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have teaded to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.

Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, H C Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.

Nov. 4, 1859.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.
Rev. John Lyon,
T. Lyttleton Lyon, A. M., } **Principals.**

THE Spring session of this Institution, will open on Friday the 17th February, 1860. It is desirable that all students should enter at the commencement of the Quarter, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

It is the design of the Principals to make this Academy in all respects a first class Institution for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community. A strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys (the number is limited to ten) will be received into the family of the Principals as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location of such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting the springs, will be near their children during the summer season.

TERMS: $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, lights and tuition in all the branches.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS PER QUARTER: $6, English branches, $7,50 Classical do. &c.

Feb. 3, 1860.

Commonwealth Insurance Company,
UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, $200,000.

INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY **FIRE.**

ALSO

Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Directors.

Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.

Officers.

SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.
S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent,* Bedford Pa.

Oct. 7, 1859.

WAGONS.

WE have on hand three new two horse Wagons which we will sell cheap in exchange for any kind of grain, or give a reasonable credit thereon.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 7, 1859.

HOPEWELL HOUSE,
HOPEWELL BEDFORD COUNTY, PENN'A
JOHN B. CASTNER,
Proprietor.

May 6, 1859.—1y.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this office.

April 8, 1859.

SUGARS, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Molasses and Syrups, the best in town, for sale at the CHEAP side, by OSTER & CARN'S.

Dec. 9, 1859.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to

Dr. Chas. M'Lane's Celebrated
Vermifuge and Liver Pills.

We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz.:

THE VERMIFUGE,

For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.

THE LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. In cases of

FEVER AND AGUE,

preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are Unrivaled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.

Their unprecedented popularity has induced the proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty Years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest material, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and *take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros. Pittsburgh, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.

May 27, 1859.—zz.

A CARD.
Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa.
Faculty.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stephens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar, &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	1 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50
Ornamental	
Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1,75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institution in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.

For particulars, address the peincipal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 29, 1859.

JOHN ALSIP'S CHEAP CASH AND PRODUCE STORE

Opposite the "Union Hotel," Bedford, Pa.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, **Groceries of all Kinds and Quality,** *QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,* AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, AND WHICH HE WILL SELL *"Cheaper than the Cheapest."*

June 24, 1859.

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.

The map will show the location of all the citizens, and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.

Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.

EDWD. L. WALKER.

P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.

July 1, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c., for sale at this office.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON & CO., Philad'a, Pa.,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Visional Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

☞DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN YOU?
DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?
DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR CONSTITUTION?
DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL?
DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF YOUR NERVOUSNESS?
DO YOU WANT ENERGY?
DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL?
DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING?

If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and store keepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.

May 27, 1859.—zz.

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.

A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.

In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.

In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver complaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats*, and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generaly permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.

The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.

Feb. 17, 1860.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.—zz

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

AT J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO'S. STORE, BEDFORD, PA. Having just received the largest and cheapest stock of goods ever brought to Bedford, we are determined to sell out cheap and fast in proportion. We have LADIES" DRESS GOODS, of all descriptions, GLOVES, HOSIERY, FLANNELS, MEN AND BOYS WEAR, CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Muslins Shirts and Drawers, Coats, Pants and VESTS, CARPETS, Single and Double, Cotton chain, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, SPICES, TOBACCO, and every thing usually kept in a country store, which we will sell cheap for cash, or produce, and to punctual six month customers. Thankful for past favors, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

Oct. 21, 1859.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP. JOHN J. SCHELL.

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,

Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange,
Bedford, Pa.

DRAFTS bought and sold, Collections made, and money promptly remitted.

Deposites solicited.

References: Hon. Job Mann, Bedford, Pa.
John Mower, Esq. " "
John Cessna, Esq. " "
Ross Forward, Somerset, "
Bunn Raguel & Co., Phila., "
Jno. Watt & Co. Pittsburg, "
J. W. Curley & Co., Balt., Md.

June 10, 1859.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Colerain Township, on the Estate of Adam Barnhart, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BARNHART,
March 9, 1860—f Administrator.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,)

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, and English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened a large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

our stock will be found very full and complete, including many kinds of goods that are entirely new—the assortment we now offer is superior in extent, variety, and cheapness—and all who favor us with a call may depend upon being suited in price and quality—we respectfully invite our friends and customers to learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

All kinds of Country Produce taken for goods. A credit will be extended to *prompt paying* buyers—and also to customers who will *cheerfully* settle their accounts every January by cash or note. These terms will be strictly adhered to.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 4, 1859.

Lyon City College

CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGEST!!!

$35.00

PAYS for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.

Board 8 weeks $20, Stationery $35, entire expenses $62.

Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the Books of any Business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000.

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1859, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Ohio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circulars, Specimens and Embelished View of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Jan. 6, 1860.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-end gines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house ronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
G. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.—zz.